

The New Trail



VOLUME I.

NUMBER 2

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, JANUARY, 1943

*"We're back once more on the old trail, our own
trail, the out trail,
We're down, hull down on the Long Trail, the trail
that is always new."*

RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE NEW TRAIL

A Quarterly Report of Campus Activities

An official publication of the University of Alberta and its Alumni Association; distributed by the Department of Extension. Friends of the University are invited to subscribe at the rate of one dollar a year.

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Volume I, Number 2

We do like compliments! Many readers of our first issue have been kind indeed. Some, not being Alumni, have asked how they could help. So we have added a new name to our mast-head, that of Clem King, '37, who will act as our Treasurer. We hope that just as Alumni pay their dues to their treasurer, so friends of the University who are not actually graduates, will send in subscriptions to ours.

It is equally encouraging to learn that the Men's Faculty Club of the University has appointed a committee to investigate us and our needs. Needs! That's all we possess! The Committee proposes, we are told, to raid the slim treasury of the Club for \$25.00 to be paid to us at the end of the year if we continue to exist and to meet with their approval. Don't worry, Gentlemen—just hand over that twenty-five! Would there be a further bonus if we scored a *first* in your examination? We shall certainly pass.

Some Alumni were unhappy not to find the expected "Births, Deaths, and Marriages" in the last issue. We had them ready to print, sixteen type-written pages of them, but they were crowded out. It was a risk, even a wild risk with the finances available, to issue the Honor Roll and the other materials; to print the additional sixteen pages would have been insanity. Of course we are sorry not to please everybody. We still have those sixteen pages, and we should like to share them. But we refuse to do so until we can let them assume the importance and the space-ratio they deserve. If we printed them now, we could print nothing else; and if it is a question of publishing Vital Statistics alone, frankly, we would rather not.

We do wish to be hair-trigger responsive to public opinion, however, and we welcome criticism. For that reason, Mr. Taylor has started, as a compromise, a new-old feature that tells the whereabouts and accomplishments of our graduates, and he is

continuing with laborious industry to keep our Vital Statistics up to date in case we should have money enough some time to print them.

In short, what we should like to say is that you, the Alumni and friends of the University, can bring about any modification of *The New Trail* that you desire. We say so the more sincerely, for we know that University graduates and University friends will never desire cheapness, but demand dignity. We say so the more frankly, for we know that it is unnecessary to remind such an audience that only those who have paid the piper have the right to call the tune.

There's that dollar sign again! It will keep intruding into everything we say and think. Well, let's exorcize it by brutal frankness: we shall be glad to have your approval or disapproval—and a dollar will add weight to both!

Let it not be thought that we are expressing misgivings about our future. It is true that in stating our policy in November, we spoke of faith, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen"—and refused to name the issue Volume I, Number 1, and thus risk the displeasure of the fates! It is also true that the "things" have a shocking way of transforming themselves into dollar signs. Faith, however, is only of value when needed. This time we challenge fate, with a few friends and the Men's Faculty Club to take the quiver out of our voices, and boldly proclaim that this number is Volume I, Number 2. Though the hand hesitates a little as it writes in the words, we do believe that we shall receive support; we believe that in January of the year 2000 A.D., another editor will be making up the dummy for Volume LVIII with confidence and pride.

THE EDITOR SAYS:

Frequently when a thing is said as briefly as possible, contradictions cancel out, vapidities disappear, and the result is nothing. Zero is by no means the result, however, when R. F. Shaner squanders an irreducible minimum of words. In fact, in so far as the cramped quarters of *The New Trail* favor those who can say much in little, perhaps we should welcome our thirty-two little pages as a blessing in disguise. On being appointed provisional editor, one of the first things we desired was the article which we urged Dr. Shaner to write a year ago for another purpose. In the interval his investigations had carried him a hundred years—and perhaps fifty words—further into the past. Those of our readers who are teachers will be glad to learn

that Progressive Methods in Education have an honored ancestry.

M. M. MacIntyre also "attempts the impossible." It wilts before him. Indeed, to the legal mind Gordian knots are mere grannies; and if knitted brows are necessary to understand his close-knit article, let's to our knitting.

A lighter but charming piece is Marjorie Skelton's "Tuck Shop" which will stir responsive chords in many hearts. Marjorie expects to graduate this year—if Tuck will let her.

We are glad to make good our promise to print bits about the growing of medicinal herbs, and about the new Observatory. The Pharmacy Department cannot in its annual budget provide money to further its experiments in agriculture; but since medicinal herbs might be

commercially grown in this province, it seems a shame that the means to develop such work are not available. Even a few hundred dollars for a proper drying shed would make the Department feel like the lords of infinite wealth. And we cannot help thinking, perhaps a little wistfully, that the Observatory itself was founded on a gift.

We plan to continue "Around the

Campus" as a regular feature. Donald Cameron's "University War Services" is, this time, a welcome addition to it.

We are glad to welcome also with a few words of comment two new items from the long list of University publications. In some day when The New Trail has ampler "Lebensraum," perhaps we shall be able to extend our samplings.

Around the Campus

November will be remembered for the big snow. The University ran short of coal, but our good friends across the river cleared a road all the way to Beverly, and the boilers kept on boiling. Many incidents, amusing and serious, were reported. The University had the distinction of being the only educational unit in the city, indeed almost the only large institution of any kind, in which work continued as usual, but some of our number arrived on skis. The marks of snowshoes, also, were in evidence near the Medical Building; and the costumes of professors and students alike were various and wonderful. The snow still lies deep on the campus, and the signs sticking out of it to ask us to keep to the sidewalks seem quite unnecessary; the grass is safe from trespass for months to come.

The snow and the condition of the streets made rehearsals of the Dramatic Society difficult. "The Watch on the Rhine" was therefore postponed to January 15, 16.

The Junior Prom has come and gone, one of the few occasions when the wrinkled brows of earnest students have smoothed out in this serious fourth year of the War.

Another Medical class will graduate under the accelerated scheme January 2. We had hoped to publish their names, but these were not available at press time.

The New Senate has met and set up various committees. One of the most interesting is that constituted to consider what to do with the expected inrush of students when the War ends. The University is already the old woman who lived in a shoe; and our solidly built walls refuse to bulge.

An odd side-light on the cramped condition of the Arts Building may be seen in the fact that Dean Boyle twenty-one years ago drew up plans for the conversion of the space occupied by the Print Shop to the uses of the Physics Department. A new building is now being raised behind the Medical Building to house the Print Shop; and your reporter the other day came upon Dr. Laing poring over Dean Boyle's specifications still extant in his own hand.

The University Survey Committee which brought down an extensive and interesting interim report last Spring is again conducting public hearings. This Committee also seems concerned with the future of the old woman who lived in a shoe.

Or shall we call her, sex to the contrary notwithstanding, the Cock o' the North? Let us see: a special course in submarine detection devices has been given on the campus for the Navy. Indeed, it is extra calls of this sort that have finally made larger quarters for the Physics Department imperative. Lt. Cmdr. K. A. Mackenzie, R.C.N., naval liaison officer to the University, has said, "The University of Alberta has been a pioneer in this work and today offers the most comprehensive electrical course in Canada. Other universities might well follow suit as the number of men required for this work will mount." We shall not ask other universities to please copy, but we do feel entitled to crow a little.

And so, moreover, we build up our traditions. In the last war, it was Dean Boyle who "pioneered" in submarine detection devices.

It is quite in keeping that Dr. E. G. Cullwick, Head of our Electrical Engineering Department, should be

selected for the post of Director of Electrical Engineering, Naval Service Headquarters, Ottawa. He leaves at once and takes the rank of Electrical Commander.

Other changes continue to occur, there being no constant on the campus except constant change. One of the most interesting is the appointment of Clem L. King, whom we have seized upon for Treasurer, as Executive Assistant to the President.

No. 2 R.C.A.F. Radio School has completed its work. No new class will take its place immediately, but a pre-enlistment school for the R.C.A.F. is being organized on the campus. No. 8 U.A.T.C., which was started last Fall and which is comparable in function to the C.O.T.C., was recently authoritatively described as the best organized unit in the

Dominion. The cock o' the North crows again!

The Army, we understand on the excellent authority of Col. Warren, is even more silent than the "silent service." With some persistence, however, we were able to pry out of him the grudging admission that of all the embryo officers sent from the University of Alberta to O.T.C., Western Command (Gordon Head), not a single one has ever been returned as unsatisfactory. Such a statement can be made of no other University C.O.T.C.

With only a final remark that the Animal Husbandry Department walked off with a fair share of the ribbons at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition recently, we bring this modest chronicle to an end

University War Services

By Donald Cameron

Many people are familiar with the role the University is playing in various aspects of war training through the C.O.T.C., the U.A.T.C., the Women's Auxiliary Services, the Radio Mechanics courses of the R.C.A.F., the classes for the Navy, and the special work that is being done in University laboratories; very few however realize that there is a further piece of work, of no mean proportions, being carried out by the Department of Extension which administers the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

Since the Canadian Legion Educational Services were established in 1939, approximately 7,000 men and women in this military area have registered in and carried to various stages of completion, correspondence courses and tutorial classes in subjects that include everything from English for illiterates, to complete junior matriculation.

At the present time 1,673 men and women are registered in M.D. 13 in Canadian Legion Courses. Of this number about 200 are Airforce groundcrew taking tutorial classes in Mathematics, Science, and English in order to achieve the equivalent of junior matriculation in those subjects. Having done this, they will

be able to re-muster to aircrew.

Another 150 men and women are taking tutorial classes in typewriting and stenography two nights a week. Tutorial classes in Principles of Radio, Mechanical Drawing, and Diesel Engineering are also being organized. The students who are not taking tutorial classes are registered for correspondence courses in various high school subjects and a number of others, such as accounting, music, radio, mechanics, and practical agriculture.

School Boards throughout the province have been most generous in providing classroom accommodation and in permitting their teachers to undertake the extra duties of night classes two nights a week. Teachers' services are paid for at regular night school rates through the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

In order to carry this work on, the Department of Extension employs three full-time people, and a fourth person is being taken on immediately. This is in addition to the time given to the work by the Director who, in common with other Extension Directors in Canada, acts as Chairman of the Educational Services in this area.

University Honor Roll

These are they whom we delight to honor

AWARD

At the beginning of December it was announced from overseas that His Majesty the King had decorated Flight Lieutenant John R. Sterne with the Distinguished Flying Cross. The citation stated that Sterne had "achieved notable success in night bombing attacks" and shown fine fighting spirit combined with complete disregard for danger." Flight Lieutenant Sterne completed his first year in engineering at the University in 1939-40.

CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

Squadron Leader Laurence Hughes Wilkinson, R.C.A.F., Commerce '33-'35, October, 1942.

Missing

Sergeant Pilot Gordon Forbes Alger, R.C.A.F., Applied Science '38-'39, May, 1942.

Previously Reported Missing now Reported Prisoner of War

Lieutenant William Anderson Millar, R.C.E., B.Sc. '38, at Dieppe, August, 1942.

HONOR ROLL

(The War Records Committee is grateful to those readers who were good enough to furnish additional names or corrections for the Honor Roll. The Committee appeals once more for assistance in maintaining correct, complete, and up-to-date records, and particularly hopes that service men and women and their next-of-kin will report changes of rank and address to the Assistant Registrar, University of Alberta. The following names have been added since November.)

Navy

Glover, Robert Melvin
Haddow, Kenneth Walker
Lewis, John Lloyd (paymaster)
Porter, Winston Dyas
Thomson, Arthur McKim
Wampler, John M.
Wilson, Ralph Herbert

Army

Allan, John Donald (engineers)
Allan, Robert Blake
Allen, Gordon Alexander (engineers)
Angus, Roger (armoured corps)
Beauchamp, Arthur J. (medical)
Bell, Robert Edward (medical)
Britton, Edward Chester (artillery)
Carlyle, Gertrude Evelyn (C.W.A.C.)
Cook, Robert Townsend (engineers)
Cosburn, Stephen S. (engineers)
Day, Frederick George (medical)
Donaldson, Manley Benson (medical)
Fisher, Ralph Edward (medical)
Foy, Edward Francis (medical)
Gibbons, Alfred Kenneth (medical)
Grant, Alexander C. (ordnance)
Hargreaves, James Edward
Hewson, Mervin Wallace

Hobbs, Sidney Frederick (medical)
Hodge, George (signals)
Kidd, Stuart James
Lawrence, Bertha (A.T.S.)
MacLennan, Alexander H. (medical)
Michalyshyn, Bohdan (medical)
Narbeske, Edward Michael (medical)
Parsons, William Bull (medical)
Pepper, Philip Randolph (ordnance)
Reynolds, Robert George
Samuels, Norman Samuel
Sayers, Leonard George (ordnance)
Sherbeck, Leander Adair
Simpson, Alexander Mills (U.S.
Army medical)
Stevenson, John (artillery)
Walsh, Wesley Patterson (medical)
Webster, Gordon B. (dental)
Woodman, Gladys Ethel (C.W.A.C.)

Air Force

Anderson, James Oliver
Anderson, Lloyd Francis (R.A.F.)
Baker, Andrew Randall
Blackburn, Robert Harold
Carr, Stephen Frederick (medical)
Clarke, George V. T. (instructor)
Dunn, Glen Richard

Durkin, Thomas James	Moyle, Winifred Jean (W.D.)
Earle, Maximilian R. (medical)	Patching, Delbert Charles
Elder, Andrew Thomson (instructor)	Ritchie, Douglas C. (medical)
Ennismore, Chrissie Grant (W.D.)	Smith, Marjorie Jean (W.D.)
Gershaw, Edith Cavell (W.D.)	Stacey, Florence Winifred (W.D.)
Grafton, Daphne Lennox (W.D.)	Taylor, Orville Edward
Humphries, James	Templeton, Charles W.
Hunt, John Wright (medical)	Thompson, Annie Grace (W.D.)
Hunter, Edward Frederick	Tingle, Cyril Nisbet
Lake, William Gordon (navigator)	Walker, John Frederick
Lepsoe, Robert	Weldon, Richard Chapman
Mackintosh, George William	Wilkinson, Laurence Hughes
McAllister, John Edward (medical)	Wilson, Jack Douglas
McIntyre, Hugh Risdon (medical)	Wolochow, David Morris (instructor)
Minton, Maurice (instructor)	

Alumni Notes

My last essay in this direction took place some four years ago, so you must forgive any creaking of my pen. I shall do now as I did then—begin with a reference to our newest members. These consist of two groups who graduated on March 7th and on May 19th. According to Bert Rawlinson '27, presently Associate Professor of Anatomy here, the first occasion was unique in many respects: the first class of university students to graduate anywhere under an accelerated program, the first time that Dr. Newton had appeared at Convocation as Acting President, and the first time that the Hon. Mr. Justice Ford officiated as Chancellor. You will gather that the graduands were medicals. Numbering forty-five, they included four women.

Well over a hundred of the graduands in other faculties attended the Alumni Dinner on the eve of the May Convocation. This affair was somewhat less enjoyable than usual because of the large attendance which overcrowded the basement of the Masonic Temple. Making the best of the situation in conspicuous fashion were the classes of 1912 and 1922, who were celebrating their thirtieth and twentieth anniversaries, with "wim and vigor."

In spite of many "in absentias" due to enlistment or essential war service, the graduating body on May 19 was again a large one. From my perch behind the Chancellor's seat I noticed that for the first time no one knelt before him, that a relatively large number of the dentals were in uniform and, as usual, that most of

the "Masters" were already alumni. No honorary degrees were granted.

I must get to my notes before this article completely belies its name. Two things might be noted, however: first that many of the letters from which I quote were written quite early in the year, and second that the number of calls from visiting alumni is now very, very small. Here goes:

1912-1923

Emeritus Professor James Adam '12, '15 writes from 632 Harbinger Avenue, Victoria, B.C.: "Enclosed you will find. . . Thanks for the extensive and varied information contained in your latest issue." * * John Edgar '15, '16, who had The Trail forwarded to him from Ireland, read the Alumni brief (to the Survey Committee) with great interest. He says, "I have always thought it a great mistake that the University should apparently take no further interest in its graduates after they have left its walls. I am sure there is not one of the graduates but would be glad to subscribe to a quarterly bulletin." Mr. Edgar supported his claim with cash! * * "Always glad to have The Trail, though names we recognize are becoming fewer—best of luck in everything," so writes Gwynethe Graham (née Tuttle) '15, '17 from 1129 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Nelson Graham '15 is a bacteriologist there. * * There seem to be no letters from '17 or '18 but in case you may not know, Dr. Robert D. Sinclair '18 is the new Dean of Agriculture. His latch-string is out down in room 150 of the Arts Build-

ing. * * Another Ag now on the staff is S. O. Hillerud '20, who assists Don Cameron '30, '35 in the Extension Department and also acts as representative of the Canadian Legion Educational Services. * * About a year ago I got wind of the fact that Andy Cairns '23 was on an important job in Washington, D.C. My request for information provoked a resumé of Andy's career which is, to put it mildly, most impressive. It was not written for publication, however, nor would there be space here to print. The closing paragraph is as follows: "Although I have been able to pay only two visits to Canada since leaving in 1931, I have retained my Canadian citizenship."

1924-1932

A 1942 dollar came in promptly from Dr. Wm. Swift, "Principal's Office," Provincial Normal School, Calgary. Having acquired Alberta degrees in '24, '27, and '30, Bill gathered in a Ph.D. from Stanford. * * Early in June a most welcome letter from Dorothy (Smith) Mather '25 of 4450 Osler Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Said she, "A year ago Mrs. Hector MacLeod '14 arranged a tea in honor of Miss Dodd. Everyone had such a good time that we agreed to make it an annual affair. We have a sort of standing committee to look after U. of A. graduates who settle here. . . . This year Jean (Campbell) Halton '29, Kae (Reid) Johnston '28 and Mrs. MacLeod served with me. Gertrude Chamberlain (H.Ec. '30) did a grand job of catering for us at the 'Bay' (she is head dietitian there)." I wish there was room here for more of Dorothy's report! * * More news from B.C. in a letter from Raymond Rush '25, '29 who practises on Salt Spring Island (Ganges P.O.). Mrs. Rush was Frances Alexander '27. * * In January Mrs. W. S. Scarth (née Lorna Dalglish '26) of Grande Prairie, wrote, "Last night's broadcast was much enjoyed." Apparently Lorna was the only person outside the city who heard us! * * A quite ancient card indicates that Darol Froman '26, '27 and Ethel (née Norris), Pharmacy '29, are "somewhere on the coast," "probably for the duration." (Address on request to the writer.) * * Dr. Ernest Tinkham '27 of 1335 Woodland Avenue,

Phoenix, Arizona, has lived interestingly; for example, "during the past year I have been employed as a wild life biologist with the Arizona Game and Fish Commission having an excellent opportunity to study the desert life. Am working toward a contemplated 'Life of the North American Deserts,' and have over 500 negatives to choose from." * * R. S. Young '28, '30 is another faithful supporter even though he has to do so from afar. His most recent letter took some time to reach me from "Consulting Metallurgist's Office, Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Nkana, Northern Rhodesia." Roly frequently sees G. T. Walters '26, geologist for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, "and we have a session on Alberta days." * * Practising medicine at Emmett, Idaho, are R. P. Rawlinson '30, '34 and Cyril Carver '32. According to R. P., Herb Newcombe '32 is in charge of the Public Health Unit at Coeur d'Alene in the same state while Allan C. Boyce '32 has an obstetrical practice in Spokane.

1933-1942

My most recent letter is from Ralph H. Lee '34, Ridge Road and Walnut Lane, Holly Oak, Delaware. He gets "quite a bang" out of his work in the electrical design of powder and explosive plants for Uncle Sam! Ralph reports that his brother Robert (Commerce '37) has just completed his Finance Officer's Training Course and goes to Indianapolis shortly. * * "Thank you for sending The Trail; I certainly enjoy it as do countless others in isolated places." This word of appreciation came from Mrs. A. G. Verchere (née Bessie L. Clark, H.Ec. '34) of Port Alberni, B.C.

Three alumnae employed in war work have written to me, two from the east and one from the west (their addresses are on file). They are Nora Brown '34, who inspects gun-carriages, Alfreda Skenfield '38, and Audrey Ladler '42 (also guns, I believe). * * Mrs. H. Douglas Keil (née Pearl Lemon) "would like to hear more of the 1936 Commerce class." Her address: 983 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ontario. * * We hear next from an engineer, R. A. Parsons '38, 60 Des Casernes, Three Rivers, P.Q. He says, "In our company, Alberta is

ably represented by J. A. Burke '34, '37, R. Grout '36, M. Forsyth '39, all in the Montreal office, and R. Chambers '37. Others bumped into recently are C. Ritchie, Bill Davis, and J. Stafford." * * Just in case you should be puzzled by the omission of some addresses, remember that this magazine does go far afield and that similar publications were assiduously studied by our enemies twenty-five years ago.

One of my rare visitors was Stewart McArthur '39 back on leave from Trinidad. Stew had the misfortune to break his leg just before leaving, but seemed pleased to be home again. Others he mentioned as being in Trinidad were G. C. Semmens '37, C. W. Coote '39, and D. B. Boese '39.

The other visitor was James Elwell '40. With him or at other branches of Defence Industries, Ltd. are Malcolm Saunders '35, R. L. Stevens '35, George Raitt, Jimmy Logan (is this H. A. '41?), Harry Hewitt, Steve Dembicki all '40, and James Sloan '42. Elwell also spoke of Verne Drake (Sherritt Gordon Mine, Sheridan, Man.), Bob Graves (Internation-

al Nickel, Sudbury), Dave MacKay (Nanaimo, B.C.), and Gordon McLure (with the Ontario Hydro-Electric)—all classmates of 1940. * * Since arriving in Ottawa, W. B. McFetridge '41 (Billings Bridge P.O.) has met several graduates, namely Vince Allen '31, previously a Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg and then in London; Vic Macklin '39 in the Department of Labour after P.G. work at Queen's in Industrial Relations; Dick Mathews '41, and Bruce Rankin '41, both paymaster sub-lieutenants. * * My last item concerns a member of Class '42 and was sent in by that active alumnus in Medicine Hat, J. T. Cuyler '38. It states that Catherine Baillie has been appointed to the Department of English at the Alexandra High School in that city.

In signing off, I should like to express the hope that *The New Trail* will provoke such a flood of comment and support that there will be ample up-to-date material for these rambling notes.

Au Revoir and good luck!

G. B. TAYLOR (Geoff) '23.

Chapter Notes

Headquarters

The Henry Marshall Tory Scholarship Fund which has been in the doldrums lately (apart from small accretions of bond interest), experienced a real windfall this summer in the form of a gift of \$278.06. The donors were the graduates of 1931, the money being their class surplus. Mrs. Stuart Bothwell (née Ruth Cushing) of Pickle Crow, Ont., was the moving spirit, but there had to be a second signature on the cheque. Where was Al Harding? After many months his address came to Professor Pitcher, from him to Geoff Taylor who sent it to Mrs. Bothwell. The cheque then travelled from Pickle Crow to Washington, D.C., and finally back to Edmonton, to gladden the hearts of the executive committee. Well done '31 and thanks a lot!

G. B. T.

Medical Alumni

The members of this Association wish to offer our congratulations, best wishes, and a promise of our active support to the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta. For many years we have appreciated receiving a copy of *The Trail*, but we must admit that our support to those few who have laboured so faithfully and efficiently in the interests of the Alumni and the University has been weak and spasmodic.

For the past ten years the Medical Alumni Association has met annually during the conventions of the Provincial Medical Association. Our meetings were social gatherings at which reminiscences were interchanged. In 1941 it was decided that if this Association were to serve any useful purpose, it would be necessary to organize more thoroughly and to accept certain

definite projects as association responsibilities. It was further decided that the interests of the University of Alberta could be served best by developing a strong faculty organization and giving our active support to the parent Alumni Association, the University of Alberta in general, and our medical school in particular.

The "Objects" of our Association as recorded in our Constitution are:

1. The promotion and support of all procedures and projects deemed by the executive of this Association to be in the best interests of the Faculty of Medicine and the University of Alberta.

2. The promotion of social contacts among the alumni of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta, through meetings, the publication of an Association journal, and through such other means as from time to time may be deemed advisable by the Association.

3. The interpretation to the public of the services of the various faculties of the University of Alberta, with particular reference to the services provided by the Faculty of Medicine.

4. The provision of a fellowship or fellowships to either undergraduate or post-graduate students, working either in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta, or in the University Hospital, or in any other hospital or department approved by the executive of this Association.

5. The provision of an annual memorial lecture to be known as the "Leighton C. Conn Memorial Lecture" to be held at such times and places as may be determined by the Association.

WILLIAM W. EADIE, *President.*

ANGUS C. MCGUGAN, *Secretary.*

* * *

Ottawa Branch

Under the shadow of the Peace Tower, in the nooks and crannies of

the House of Commons, among the surging throngs of busy workers in the many war time buildings, consorting with cabinet ministers and dollar-a-year men, moving in the stirring atmosphere of diplomats and embassies, are found in ever increasing numbers, the stalwart sons and daughters of our Alma Mater.

Seeking respite from the monotony of daily toil, it has been the custom for the past several years for these ardent souls to meet at one another's homes, there to recall the happy events of former days while making new friendships and renewing the old. Thus across the bridge table, over the cheering cup, or dancing in the congenial atmosphere of the Chateau Laurier, the bonds of fellowship, first tied in student halls, are strengthened and more firmly cemented.

FRANK K. WILLIAMS '27.

* * *

Edmonton Branch

What can the Alumni Association, especially our branch, do for the University? This question was asked at the first meeting of the present executive of the Edmonton Branch, and, whether expressed or not, it is a question constantly before the members as they discuss their plans.

The major effort of the branch during the war is being directed towards alumni in the forces. Last summer a garden party was held at the home of President and Mrs. Kerr, and thanks to the loyal support of Edmonton alumni and their friends, enough money was raised to send Christmas parcels to all alumni serving overseas. The many letters of thanks testify how the boys were touched and heartened at being remembered by the members of their own University. This year an appeal is being made by letter, urging

all Edmonton alumni to give for the same cause.

To get local members together and bring them into closer touch with University problems, the Edmonton branch held a luncheon in May and heard an address by President Newton on "The University in War Time." This sort of meeting proved such a success that others are to be held from time to time.

The executive of the branch congratulate themselves on having had the president of the Association, Dr. Sanford, at a number of their meetings. His advice and encouragement are always freely given, and his presence is a great help to the executive in their efforts to work in harmony with the Association as a whole.

* * *

The Treasurer says:

In the past the Alumni Association has had financial assist-

ance from the University to aid in the publication of *The Trail*. This assistance, together with the annual subscriptions from a few, have kept the organization intact, have made it just possible to send each and every graduate *The Trail*, and have made possible the founding of a scholarship fund. With this issue of *The New Trail* we have the active co-operation of the University—helping us to build up our organization. This places an obligation squarely on our shoulders. We can justify this assistance and co-operation that the University is at present giving us *only* if this day every one will do what in the past he has just put off doing — *Become an Active Member.*

W. EARL BOWSER,
Treasurer.

We Take Off Our Hats

They do not appear in the Convocation procession mortar-boarded and hooded in scarlet or ermine. Life has compensations, perhaps: neither are they the butt of endless witticisms and ridicule. They are not fragile, absent-minded, other-worldly. No one would call them dreamers or impractical. They are not "boys among men and men among boys." Nor do they, very much, bother their craniums with the mysteries of atoms and Napoleons, the policies of ancient Rome, or the functions of the isles of Langerhans. They are content to rank a little lower than the angels, to be known as the sub-staff, and to be good and faithful servants of the

University. Without them, the University could not exist.

It is fitting, therefore, that from time to time *The New Trail* should pay its respects to the sub-staff and do them homage. It will do so. The proposed transfer of the Print Shop from the gloomy basement that has been its temporary quarters for twenty-one years suggests that we should first say a word about the printers who were, long before the birth of CKUA, the instrumental part of the voice of the Cock o' the North. And if the radio has added an echo to our crowing, the more permanent record and the daily history of our achievements remain the function of the Print Shop.

How they have accomplished in their narrow quarters and cramped space what they have accomplished, Heaven only knows. Year by year University calendars and examinations, dance programs, *Gateways*, and even Christmas cards pour from the presses—all fine work, and like the graduation diplomas calling for taste and careful printing. But these are not a tenth of the product of the Shop. The Extension Department has issued more than forty *Bulletins* dealing with Soil Surveys, the care of plants and stock, the manufacture of green-houses, and all manner of other things, *Bulletins* filled with charts and tables difficult to set up, and *Bulletins* averaging some hundred pages. Indeed, to the cynical who ask what service the University renders the Province, the record of the University Press is, by itself, a sufficient answer. Besides the voluminous publications of the Faculty of Agriculture, however, the Print Shop has issued during the last five years *The Alberta Law Quarterly*, a periodical that is in growing demand and subscribed to by libraries all over the Continent.

Who are the people who turn out year by year this solid mass of work? In the outer office Mrs. B. Donnan presides, always bright and cheerful, always ready to try anything new, and full of apt and clever suggestions. With her, this year, is Miss Maxine Alexander whose sister preceded her. The sister, Miss Gladys Alexander, recently left for Halifax to be married to Hugh Buchanan whose name appeared in our

Honor Roll. He is a Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy. Out in the shop, the Foreman is Alf Hartwig who came to us as a boy and who is known to generation after generation of *Gateway* editors. And these editors would themselves be the first to admit that without "Alf", the *Gateway* probably never would come out—or if it did, it would look like something the cat dragged in. Our linotype operator is one of the best in the West, George Campbell. He can make the linotype perform wonders; and when it is ailing take it apart clear to the ground and put its hundreds of pieces together again with skill and precision. Pete Biollo has been pressman since 1921. Ernest Pywell is our binder, assisted by Mrs. Chapman and Edna Anderson, while Ed. Diebolt is apprentice composer. Ask Mrs. Donnan about any of these people and their work, and she becomes lyrical; the least of her compliments to them is that they are "darn good."

And they are. *The New Trail* has been in business long enough to make that discovery.

The New Trail therefore hopes the printers will find their new quarters pleasant and agreeable, if also "temporary." We predict that they will soon outgrow them, for this University cannot stand still. It must advance and grow; and as it grows, it will lean more and more upon the service of the Press. Indeed, the University deserves to grow, for there must be something worthy of preservation and increase in an institution which can hold the loyalty and devotion of printers such as ours.

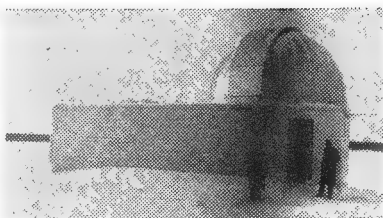
University Observatory

By J. W. Campbell

For many years Mr. C. G. Wates has been interested in the observational study of astronomy. He is a man of exceptional mechanical skill and genius, and he has devoted much spare time to the making and equipping of telescopes. His interest in these instruments is twofold, for he finds enjoyment both in the making of them and in their use after they are completed. He has a telescope mounted in a small building on the bank of the Saskatchewan River opposite his home on Jasper Avenue East, and the instrument with all its mounting and equipment was designed and made by himself.

About two years ago he completed the grinding of the largest mirror that he has attempted—a 12.5 inch one—and he then made an offer to donate the completed telescope to the University if the University would provide housing accommodation for it and allow the Edmonton Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada the use of it for its members at their meetings. At that time the University was unable to avail itself of the offer because of lack of funds, but a year ago the acceptance was made possible through a grant from the Research Fund.

The building shown in the photograph was erected during the past summer. It is located just south of the University Rink, this site having distinct advantages because of the un-



obstructed view towards the south, and the absence of glaring lights in the vicinity. The dome, which will accommodate the 12.5 inch telescope, is sixteen feet in diameter, and it is a duplicate of the dome of the observatory recently built by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. The building is twenty feet wide and thirty-two feet long, the southern low flat part containing three piers to utilize three smaller instruments which the University has had for many years. On the central one is placed a four-inch refracting telescope, on the east is a transit instrument, and on the west a zenith telescope which is equipped with precision circles.

The four-inch refractor has an excellent lens, and will be used for observing brighter objects such as the moon, whereas the large telescope will be distinctly advantageous in observing fainter objects such as nebulae. Besides its use for instructional purposes and for providing an opportunity to the public to view celestial phenomena, it is planned to organize a program of variable star observation.

Mr. Wates states that the cost of the raw material from which he constructed the telescope and mounting was about one hundred dollars; but if one were to try to buy the equivalent finished product, he would probably have to pay about a

thousand dollars. The building and piers which have been provided by the University are costing about twenty-five hundred dollars.

We are fortunate, indeed, to receive this magnificent gift.

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants

By A. W. Matthews

It has been stated that "War, with all its horrors, and terrible as the results may be, does produce some good. It stimulates production, compels efficiency, and teaches us to be more self-reliant." This statement was originally made in referring to the marked increase in the cultivation of various medicinal plants in the United States immediately following the outbreak of World War I. It is proving equally true today.

The use of crude drugs of vegetable origin for their therapeutic virtue, either supposed or actual, antedates by many centuries all known records of organized medical or pharmaceutical practice. Whether in China, Egypt, Arabia, Central America, or North America, the natives early recognized the fact that certain plants when prepared suitably and applied externally or taken internally were capable of exerting more or less definite effects on the animal organism. Fashions in drugs have changed with the passing years, and while modern research has been responsible for the discrediting of many an ancient remedy, yet in a number of instances it has also shown that a medicinal

plant long since discarded may have had some therapeutic value after all. In spite of the present trend toward a more extensive use of synthetic chemicals and of biologicals, it seems that we shall continue to depend upon some plants at least for certain important and essential remedies.

Two medicinal plants which certainly merit the appellations "important" and "essential" are *belladonna*, whence comes the mydriatic atropine, and *digitalis*, a cardiac tonic on which we depend to improve the functional activity of the heart in certain diseased conditions. We have long depended upon European sources of supply for these drugs, and, in spite of the lessons learned during the last war, we again find ourselves without organized facilities for meeting the emergency through local production. As a result, existing stocks have had to be carefully conserved. During 1941-42 the situation became quite acute, particularly in so far as *belladonna* was concerned. Equally large amounts of *digitalis* are required, and, although the majority of cultivation projects begun during 1916-18 were soon

abandoned after the war, it is fortunately the case that the common foxglove has become acclimatized and well established along the Oregon coast. However, there are no such native stands in the case of another variety of the plant for which there is now much demand.

In times of peace large sums of money are expended annually for crude drugs imported from countries where they are grown under conditions of soil and climate resembling those of many localities in this country. Quite frequently in years past western farmers, many of whom have come to us from other lands, have written to the University of Alberta to inquire about the possible cultivation of medicinal plants. Several years ago the Department of Pharmacy undertook work of an exploratory character with the object of determining which among a select list of drug plants might adapt themselves to Alberta conditions of soil and climate. The results were, on the whole, encouraging and

particularly with plants in which the leaf constitutes the official drug, as is the case with both belladonna and digitalis. The rapid, intense growing season in this northern latitude seems to make for a high content of active constituents; and the rich green color won praise when a small sample of Alberta-grown leaf was submitted to a well-known manufacturer of pharmaceutical products.

As a normal peace-time crop, however, there are a number of factors which would undoubtedly detract from these drugs as commercial possibilities here in the west. Among these may be mentioned the distance from market centres in the east necessitating shipment by rail, an insufficiency of cheap hand labour, and above all the need for installing proper facilities for drying the crop. Drying is a most important process in the production of crude vegetable drugs for market; material that has been carefully cultivated and harvested can be rendered unmarketable by improper methods of drying and curing.



The fact that manufacturers in the east were finding it necessary to ration their customers on orders for belladonna preparations seemed to offer an opportunity for cultivation on a more extensive scale than had previously been attempted at the University and under the most favorable market conditions. At the same time any appreciable amount of the drug produced might be expected to contribute something to the easing of the situation. Fortunately a small greenhouse was available for use in the Windsor Park district, and it was also possible to lease a small acreage nearby. The seeds were sown in the greenhouse early in March, and the young seedlings were ready for setting out early in June. A series of wet spells provided almost ideal conditions for this work, and, thanks to daylight saving, the long evenings aided in the completion of the considerable task of setting out some 5,000 plants. Although the main crop was belladonna, a small space was devoted to *Digitalis lanata*, the variety of digitalis referred to as being in some demand, for the purpose of expanding seed supply.

In retrospect, the season of 1942 cannot be looked upon as the best for a venture of this nature. Belladonna, in particular, is a slow growing plant, and the wet weather which continued throughout the summer

considerably retarded development of the plants. However, conditions improved early in September and by delaying harvest, at some risk, a very creditable stand was eventually obtained. A good portion of the crop was harvested before the first real frost, and the plants still in the field seemed to stand the lower temperatures surprisingly well. The plants were harvested by cutting off the over-ground parts and tying together into bundles, which were then strung over poles and transported to the drying shed.

The facilities available for drying the crop can, at best, be described as makeshift, and the unusually wet fall weather was an unexpected complication. Consequently any appraisal of the results of the season's toil which is made at this time must be made with reserve. It may be said that the yield of green herb was excellent but undoubtedly the quality of the drug will have suffered as a result of the over-lengthy period of drying. Even though the loss of bulk in drying is naturally quite considerable, several barrels of dried material were obtained from the small plot. It is hoped that after the drug can be placed in the hands of a manufacturer and suitably processed, some of it will return to fill empty spaces on the shelves of western pharmacists.

The University Radio Programme

January 1st to April 1st, 1943

CKUA (580 kilocycles)

WEEKLY PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Sunday

- 12:00—CBC News.
- 12:15—CBC Anzac News Letter.
- 12:30—CBC Religious Period.
- 1:00—CBC N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra.

Monday

- 12:00—CBC News.
- 12:15—Midday Music.
- 12:30—CBC Farm Broadcast.
- 1:00—SIGN OFF.
- 2:15—CBC News.
- 2:20—Intermediate School Music.
- 2:45—Musical Interlude.
- 3:15—CBC Songs for You.
- 3:30—Afternoon Symphony.
- 4:30—Your Home and You.
- 4:45—Violin Virtuosi.
- 5:15—CBC Recital Series.
- 5:30—CBC News and Interlude.
- 5:45—CBC Recital Series.
- 6:00—Dinner Music.
- 6:30—CBC Impressions by Green.
- 7:00—Symphony Hour—Opera.
- 8:00—CBC News.
- 8:15—Tenor and Baritone.
- 8:30—CBC National Farm Forum.
- 9:00—CFCN Network: Alberta Farm and Home Forum (General and Economic Series).
- 9:15—Musical Interlude.
- 9:30—CFCN Network: Co-operation and Co-operatives.

Tuesday

- 12:00—CBC News.
- 12:15—Midday Music.
- 12:30—CBC Farm Broadcast.
- 1:00—SIGN OFF.
- 2:45—Musical Interlude.
- 3:15—CBC Songs for You.
- 3:30—Afternoon Symphony.
- 4:30—Book Chat.
- 4:45—Light Opera Parade.
- 5:00—CBC Canadian Sports Review.

- 5:30—CBC News.
- 5:45—CBC Books and Shows.
- 6:00—Victor Record Album.
- 6:45—Musical Interlude.
- 7:00—CBC Symphony.
- 8:00—CBC News.
- 8:15—Post-War Reconstruction.
- 8:30—Music of the Ballet.
- 8:45—French Correspondence Course.

Wednesday

- 12:00—CBC News.
- 12:15—Musical Interlude.
- 12:30—CBC Farm Broadcast.
- 1:00—SIGN OFF.
- 2:15—CBC News.
- 2:20—Junior School Music.
- 2:45—Musical Interlude.
- 3:15—CBC Songs for You.
- 3:30—Afternoon Symphony.
- 4:30—Your Health.
- 4:45—Masters of the Piano.
- 5:15—CBC Programme.
- 5:30—CBC News.
- 5:45—CBC Warnings from Wardle.
- 6:00—Dinner Music.
- 6:30—CBC Melody Hall.
- 7:00—Symphony Hour—Shorter Works.
- 7:45—Behind the Headlines.
- 8:00—CBC News.
- 8:15—These Make History (Correspondence Course).
- 8:30—Choose Your World (Correspondence Course).
- 8:45—Musical Interlude.
- 9:00—CFCN Network: Alberta Farm and Home Forum (Animal Science Series).

Thursday

- 12:00—CBC News.
- 12:15—Midday Music.
- 12:30—CBC Farm Broadcast.
- 1:00—SIGN OFF.

2:15—CBC News.
 2:20—School Broadcast: Drama,
 Science, and Social Studies.
 2:45—Musical Interlude.
 3:15—CBC Songs for You.
 3:30—Afternoon Symphony.
 4:30—Musical Interlude.
 4:45—Operatic Excerpts.
 5:00—CBC Cuban Quintet.
 5:30—CBC News.
 5:45—CBC In the News.
 6:00—Dinner Music.
 6:45—Educational Forum.
 7:00—CBC "Newbridge."
 7:30—Musical Interlude.
 8:00—CBC News.
 8:15—Junior U.F.A.
 8:30—Musical Interlude.
 8:45—French Correspondence
 Course.
 9:15—Musical Interlude.
 9:30—French Section, Canadian
 Adult Education Association.
 10:00—Organ Recital.
 10:30—CJCJ Network: The Com-
 mon Man in the Post-War
 World—Round Table.

Friday
 12:00—CBC News.
 12:15—Midday Music.
 12:30—CBC Farm Broadcast.
 1:00—SIGN OFF.
 2:45—Musical Interlude.
 3:00—CBC School Broadcast.
 3:30—Afternoon Symphony.
 4:30—Women on the Air.
 4:45—The Band Entertains.
 5:15—CBC Recital Series.
 5:30—CBC News.
 5:45—CBC Recital Series.
 6:00—Victor Record Album.
 6:45—Stage Door Review.
 7:00—Symphony Hour—Requests.
 8:00—CBC News.
 8:15—Consumers' League.
 8:30—Musical Interlude.
 9:00—CFCN Network: Alberta
 Farm and Home Forum
 (Plant Science Series).
Saturday
 11:00—Home and Country.
 11:30—Junior Farm Forum.
 11:45—CBC News.
 12:00—CBC Metropolitan Opera.

ALBERTA FARM AND HOME FORUM (CKUA-CFCN)

Sponsored by the University of Alberta and the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture

ECONOMICS AND GENERAL SERIES

Mondays, 9:00 p.m.

Jan.	4—Choice of Farm Enterprise in Alberta	Andrew Stewart
	11—Wheat Farming in Alberta	Andrew Stewart: C. Spence
	18—Cattle-Wheat Areas in Alberta	C. Spence: C. W. Vrooman
	25—Dairy-Hog Areas in Alberta	C. W. Vrooman: H. L. Patterson
Feb.	1—Specialized Milk Areas in Alberta	H. L. Patterson: B. J. McBain
	8—Parkland Farming, Peace River Area	B. K. Acton: Elizabeth Low
	15—Pioneering on Grey Wooded Soils	B. K. Acton: Elizabeth Low
	22—Farming in the Irrigated Areas	J. L. Anderson
Mar.	1—Farm Prospects for 1943	Discussion
	8—The Farm Machinery Situation for 1943	J. MacGregor Smith
	15—Repair of Farm Machinery I	J. MacGregor Smith
	22—Repair of Farm Machinery II	J. MacGregor Smith
	29—Serving Agriculture Through Rural Organization	R. M. Putnam
Apr.	5—The Role of Entomology in Agriculture	J. Brown
	12—Bees are Helping Too	W. G. LeMaistre

ANIMAL SCIENCE SERIES

Wednesdays, 9:00 p.m.

Jan. 6—*The Livestock Year in Retrospect* J. P. Sackville

The Health of Our Livestock

Jan. 13—*Do You Know the Answer?* Dept. of Animal Husbandry
20—*Keeping Livestock Healthy* P. R. Talbot
27—*Can We Prevent Swine Losses?* T. L. Jones
Feb. 3—*Poultry Diseases* D. R. Clandinin
10—*Do You Know the Answer?* Dept. of Animal Husbandry
17—*New Developments in Nutrition* R. D. Sinclair
24—*Insects Which Pester Livestock* R. H. Pointer
Mar. 3—*Wartime Trends in Livestock Products* W. Dunkley
10—*Do You Know the Answer?* Dept. of Animal Husbandry

Spring and Summer Production Problems

Mar. 24—*Poultry Problems of Spring and Summer* C. W. Traves
31—*Sheep* J. E. Bowstead
Apr. 7—*Problems in Pig Production* H. E. Wilson
14—*Pointers on Beef Cattle Production* W. H. Mead

JUNIOR FARM FORUM (CKUA)

Saturdays, 11:30 a.m.

Special talks programme arranged by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for Boys and Girls Clubs of Alberta. Agricultural and home topics, club notes, and personal presentations of club members will be featured.

JUNIOR UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA (CKUA)

Thursdays, 8:15 p.m.

The Junior United Farmers of Alberta brings to the rural young people a quarter hour of interesting Junior U.F.A. news and activities, and enlightening talks on farm and home betterment.

CBC FARM BROADCAST

Monday through Friday, 12:30 p.m.

A CBC broadcast from Winnipeg featuring markets, producer information, agricultural news, and serial.

CBC NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM (CKUA)

Mondays, 8:30 p.m.

This broadcast is unique, and offers several services in one. Every Monday at 8:30 p.m. an agricultural programme is released by the CBC through CKUA, CJCA, CFAC, and CJOC. Each broadcast deals with one topic, and is discussed in dramatic fashion from material compiled by experts. The idea is that listening groups should be formed and that these should meet and listen to the broadcast every Monday and make it the basis for their discussion. In addition to the broadcasts, registered groups may secure study material specially written for the broadcasts.

This attempt to mobilize farmers to discuss and understand—and then act upon—their chief problems, will not succeed without the hearty support of all farm organizations. It is mainly they who must sponsor the listening groups.

Individuals, too, must back up the programme by joining groups, and by forming new groups. Groups may register and secure study material through the Provincial Secretary of the National Farm Radio Forum, Mr. E. W. Brunsden, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, or by writing CKUA.

HOME FORUM

Mondays at 4:30 p.m.

"Your Home and You," a series arranged by the University Department of Household Economics. An interesting feature this year is the inclusion of talks by Household Economics students.

Tuesdays at 4:30 p.m.

"Book Chat." Members of the Extension and University libraries informally discuss interesting reading material, new and old.

Fridays at 4:30 p.m.

"Women on the Air." Miss Lois Knight brings you from far and near a quarter hour of news, activities, and interesting information about the world of women.

YOUR HEALTH (CKUA)

Arranged by the Provincial Department of Health

Wednesdays, 4:30 p.m.

Jan.	6— <i>A Page from the District Nurse's Note Book</i>	Miss K. S. Brighty
	13— <i>Accidents as a Cause of Death</i>	Mr. F. T. Cook
	20— <i>Accidents as a Cause of Death</i>	Mr. F. T. Cook
	27— <i>Mental Hygiene Notes</i>	Dr. R. R. MacLean
Feb.	3— <i>Mental Hygiene Notes</i>	Dr. R. R. MacLean
	10— <i>The Value of Vital Statistical Records</i>	Mr. D. Mackie
	17— <i>Food For Health</i>	Miss M. Lipsey
	24— <i>Food For Health</i>	Miss M. Lipsey
Mar.	3— <i>Tuberculosis a Menace to the Home</i>	Dr. A. H. Baker
	10— <i>Tuberculosis a Menace to the State</i>	Dr. A. H. Baker
	17— <i>Whooping Cough</i>	Dr. A. Somerville
	24— <i>Diphtheria a Preventable Disease</i>	Dr. A. Somerville
	31— <i>Progress in the Control of Venereal Disease</i>	Dr. Harold Orr
Apr.	7— <i>Prevention in the Dental Health Programme</i>	Dr. H. A. Gilchrist
	14— <i>Prevention in the Dental Health Programme</i>	Dr. H. A. Gilchrist

HOME AND COUNTRY (CKUA)

Saturdays, 11:00 a.m.

This series is arranged by the Women's Institute of Alberta for the transmission of club notes, activities, and general information about the Institute's work. Special emphasis is being laid on the part the Women's Institute can play in Canada's war effort.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATIVES (CKUA-CFCN)

Mondays, 9:30 p.m.

Jan.	4— <i>Co-operative Possibilities of 1943</i>	J. E. Brownlee
	11— <i>Co-operative Marketing of Livestock</i>	Hugh Allen

Co-operative Principles and Practice

A Round-Table Discussion of Co-operatives in Alberta by
your neighbors who own and control them.

- Jan. 18—*The Retention of Democratic Control in a Co-operative.*
25—*Principles Underlying the Financial Structure of a Co-operative.*
Feb. 1—*Principles Underlying Ownership in a Co-operative.*
8—*A Sound Policy in Wartime (The Establishment of Adequate Reserves—the Taking of Frequent Inventories—Labor Relations).*
15—*Cash Trading and Market Prices.*
22—*Producers and Their Co-operatives.*
Mar. 1—*Consumers and Their Co-operatives.*
8—*Consumers and Their Co-operatives.*
15—*Service Co-operatives—Health, Telephone, Credit Unions, Insurance, etc.*
22—*The Expansion and Federation of Co-operatives.*
29—*Co-operatives in the Post-War Period.*

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE (CKUA)

Fridays, 8:15 p.m.

- Jan. 8—*Consumer Education in the High Schools* H. D. Ainlay
15—*The Cost of Living Index* Andrew Stewart
22—*Producer and Consumer Discuss Meat* Mrs. B. Marliss and
29—*Are There Fruit Combines?* Raymond Shaul
Feb. 5—*Quiz* Guy Patterson, chairman
12—*Brands and Labels* C. E. Nix
19—*The Marketing of Eggs* Isobel McMillan and
26—*Bread* B. Hager
Mar. 5—*Quiz* H. D. Ainlay, chairman
12—*Buying on Time* Edith Rogers
19—*Grain and Breakfast Foods* Mrs. N. W. Haynes: J. M. Bentley
26—*Can the Consumer Buy Intelligently?* Mrs. F. C. Butterworth
Apr. 2—*Dehydrated Foods* E. Mary Hunter
9—*Cream and Butter* Grace Knight and

BEHIND THE HEADLINES (CKUA)

Wednesdays, 7:45 p.m.

A series of fifteen-minute talks by members of the faculty of the University of Alberta on the background and significance of news items appearing in the press. These discussions are not intended to be of a military character, but will deal mainly with matters of social, economic, and scientific importance to Canada and the world. The speakers will be Dr. W. H. Johns and Dr. W. G. Hardy of the Department of Classics, Dr. Ralph Shaner and Dr. H. E. Rawlinson of the Department of Anatomy, Mr. H. Hewetson of the Department of Political Economy, Mr. Carl Clement of the Faculty of Law, and Dr. Francis Owen of the Department of Modern Languages. Since the choice of subject matter is governed by events still to come, titles of talks in this series cannot be announced beforehand.

POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION (CKUA)

Tuesdays, 8:15 p.m.

- Jan. 5—*Mechanization in Post-War Agriculture* J. MacGregor Smith
12—*Regional Adjustments on Alberta Farms* Andrew Stewart

	19— <i>Land Use Planning</i>	O. S. Longman
	26— <i>Modern Economic Conceptions of Medical Care</i>	A. C. McGugan
Feb.	2— <i>Holding the Front in Preventative Medicine</i>	J. A. Romeyn
	9— <i>Adequately Feeding All Our People</i>	G. Hunter
	16— <i>Management of Our Fresh Water Fisheries</i>	R. B. Miller
	23— <i>Forest Management in Alberta</i>	E. S. Huestis
Mar.	2— <i>Highway Development</i>	R. S. L. Wilson
	9— <i>Rural Electrification</i>	W. E. Cornish
	16— <i>Equalization and Improvement of Educational Opportunity</i>	M. E. LaZerte
	23— <i>Planning in the Community I</i>	C. S. Burgess
	30— <i>Planning in the Community II</i>	C. S. Burgess
Apr.	6— <i>To be Announced</i>	John MacDonald

THE ROUND TABLE

The Common Man in the Post-War World (CKUA-CJ CJ)

Thursdays, 10:30 p.m.

The Round Table discussion group has for years been a feature of CKUA. This year it is on the air again as a public forum for discussion of topics of public interest. The programme will be released in Calgary over CJ CJ.

Speakers will alternate between Calgary and Edmonton. They are leaders of public thought in their communities and of varying political views. Among them are the following:

From Calgary:

D. W. Clapperton	I. F. Fitch
W. Norman Smith	Frank Harback
Alex Calhoun	W. A. Hobbs

From Edmonton:

Walter Johns	E. W. S. Kane
Louis Hyndman	John Sydie
Mrs. F. C. Butterworth	Wm. Auxier
David Duncan	Guy Patterson

A. T. McLean

ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCASTS (CKUA-CFCN-CJOC)

Arranged by the Provincial Department of Education

Mondays at 2:20 p.m.

CKUA: Intermediate Music, by Mrs. Cornelia Higgin.

CFCN: Dramatizations, Science and Social Studies.

Tuesdays at 2:20 p.m.

CJOC: Junior Music, by Miss Janet McIlvena.

Wednesdays at 2:20 p.m.

CKUA: Dramatizations, Science and Social Studies (Transcription).

Thursdays at 2:20 p.m.

CKUA: Junior Music, by Miss Janet McIlvena (Transcription).

CFCN: Intermediate Music, by Mrs. Cornelia Higgin (Transcription).

Fridays at 3:00 p.m.

CKUA: "Heroes of Canada," A National School Broadcast (CBC).

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES (CKUA-CJCJ)

Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8:45 p.m. (CKUA)—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p.m. (CJCJ)

French.—This year the entire programme is devoted to French I and is being conducted by the three French instructors of the Correspondence School Branch, Miss Allen, Mrs. Werry, and Mr. Lavallée. Formerly, there was much dependence on Linguaphone records, but it is felt that the new method will bring a more personal touch to the instruction. A larger number of songs and dialogues than have been used heretofore is being introduced to increase the enjoyment and conversational value of the course.

Wednesdays at 8:15 p.m. (CKUA)

These Make History.—Mr. L. Bercuson describes the men and women who are shaping the fates of nations today. Each week the background, appearance, and career of such colorful figures as Chiang-Kai Shek, Gandhi, Churchill, and Timoshenko are depicted.

Wednesdays at 8:30 p.m. (CKUA)

Choose Your World (Vocations and Guidance).—To help students select their vocations intelligently, talks, dialogues, and playlets are given which feature men and women who have achieved success in their chosen occupations. An additional item on this programme is the "Question Box" in which a wide range of students' problems are answered. Instructors of the Correspondence School Branch are also heard on this programme.

EDUCATIONAL FORUM (CKUA)

Thursdays, 6:45 p.m.

This series of broadcasts, arranged by the Faculty of Education, is to be given by members of the Education Society of Edmonton, a small group of teachers and administrators who for fifteen years have been meeting throughout the school session for study and discussion of Alberta's educational problems.

Jan.	7— <i>Democracy Through Social Studies</i>	Mary Crawford
	14— <i>How Will the War Affect Secondary Education?</i>	E. E. Hyde
	21— <i>Has the Enterprise Made Good?</i>	Donalda Dickie
	28— <i>Education, Old and New</i>	R. S. Sheppard
Feb.	4— <i>Education for Citizenship</i>	A. J. H. Powell
	11— <i>The School Reports to the Parent</i>	G. F. Manning
	18— <i>Guidance in the Secondary School</i>	A. E. Rosborough
	25— <i>Education for an Abundant Life</i>	Mary Crawford
Mar.	4— <i>Progress of a Decade</i>	Donalda Dickie
	11— <i>Should We Plan for Forty Pupils Per Classroom?</i>	Lorene Maguire
	18— <i>The Changing Nature of Departmental Examinations</i>	David M. Sullivan
	25— <i>The Aim and Purpose of Technical Education</i>	M. J. Hilton
Apr.	1— <i>Health, the Second Line of Defence</i>	E. A. Hastie
	8— <i>The Growing Fringe of Education</i>	K. F. Argue
	15— <i>With the Schools in War-time</i>	M. E. LaZerte

SOCIÉTÉ D'ENSEIGNEMENT POSTSCOLAIRE (CKUA)

Section française de l'Alberta

Jeudi, 9:30 p.m.

- Jan. 8—*Veillee du Jour de l'an*.
15—*La mère canadienne* (Courtoisie CBK).
22—*Civisme*. Conference sur les principes du civisme (M. H. Milton Martin).
29—*Reveil rural* (La paroisse de Morinville).
Feb. 5—*Notre artisanat* (Courtoisie CBK).
12—*Sculpture et architecture canadienne-française* (M. l'abbé Paul Mailloux, Lafond).
19—*Reveil rural* (La paroisse de Bonnyville).
26—*A l'Institut agricole d'Oka: la ferme des Trappistes* (Courtoisie CBK).
Mar. 5—*Les La Verendrye aux Rocheuses* (Conference et Sketch, Courtoisie CBK).
12—*Le rôle du Canadien-français en Alberta dans les diverses organisations* (Laurent Hebert).
19—*Musique instrumentale* (Concert du Juniorat St. Jean).
26—*Hygiène du Corps: Nos deficienses, causes, et remedes* (Dr. Mousseau).
Apr. 2—*Hygiène de l'esprit: lecture et bibliotheques paroissiales* (R. P. Chalifoux, St. Vincent).

STAGE DOOR REVIEW (CKUA)

Fridays at 6:45 p.m.

A programme of what's happening in the world of theatre with news from the dramatic societies of the Province of Alberta and notes on acting, stagecraft, and directing to help in community play productions.

STUDENT PRESENTATIONS (CKUA)

Tuesdays at 6:45 p.m.

"Gateway News," a weekly summary of University News and student activities. It is hoped that a programme of music and drama can be arranged for the very near future.

MUSIC PROGRAMMES (CKUA)

The Symphony Hour, which is presented every evening from 7:00 to 8:00 from Monday to Friday, brings to our listeners, through the medium of recordings, an hour of good music. The Friday presentation is devoted to *compositions requested by listeners*.

The Metropolitan Opera on Saturdays at 12 noon, and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra on Sundays at 1:00 p.m., are two well-known CBC musical programmes released through CKUA. Musical programmes to suit varied tastes are broadcast throughout the week at times listed in the weekly programme schedule on page 16.

STUDIO PROGRAMMES (CKUA)

Local artists will be heard in studio recitals throughout the season at times to be announced.

TO OUR LISTENERS

We are pleased to receive the comments of our listeners and invite their friendly co-operation at all times.

Progressive Education and the Universities

By Ralph F. Shaner

When I began my study of Biology at Lafayette College in 1913, I had an unusual teacher. He taught us how to teach ourselves. The substance of each course was divided into topics which were assigned to the students in turn. For example, in Bacteriology, I had the topic of Sewage Disposal. In the laboratory stood a small box of 5 by 5 index cards. On one of these I found a few directions and references. With no guidance, I inspected a sewage plant, took samples of the outflow, and cultured them in my own media, contained in glassware I had sterilized myself. On the appointed day I was the professor for fifteen minutes. I demonstrated my results with blackboard data, specimens, self-made charts, and any other device I could think of. Each of us students did this in rotation for the two years of the course. I doubt whether the professor gave a half dozen lectures. One took the place of a final examination. We had no examinations nor tests of any kind. No attendance was kept. Reference books, microscopes, and reagents could be taken from their places at will without signing up. The door of the laboratory was never locked.

Professor Davison never claimed any originality for his method. He said he had been brought up that way. His method has indeed a long history of great significance to American higher education. The method can be traced back to Ignaz Döllinger (1770-1841),

Professor of Anatomy at Würzburg. Döllinger taught his pupils to teach themselves with a minimum of direction. Among his students were several notable scientists. One was Louis Agassiz, the discoverer of the Ice Age and a famous naturalist. Agassiz came to Harvard College in 1857. He introduced Döllinger's method to America, and trained a whole generation of American science teachers. My own teacher's method probably came from Agassiz. An even more famous pupil of Döllinger was Karl von Baer, the founder of the science of Embryology and discoverer of the human ovum. Von Baer introduced Döllinger's method, somewhat modified, into medical education. Von Baer's writings greatly influenced Huxley and inspired him to revolutionize science teaching in England. Another disciple of Von Baer was F. P. Mall, who was the first Professor of Anatomy at Johns Hopkins. Mall introduced Döllinger's original method into Hopkins in 1893, and started a controversy in medical education that still rages.

I cite these facts to show that the Progressive Educational Method is not entirely new. Progressive Educationalists now and then make caustic remarks about the backward state of university teaching methods. The universities can afford to be magnanimous. When the Progressive Educationalists have tried their novelties for fifty years, they will temper

their zeal with experience and may even agree with the universities as to the advantages and limitations of the self-study method.

Were I to teach a general Arts course in science (or indeed any subject) with not more than twenty-five students, I would certainly use the self-study method. One who has not had such a course as I had at Lafayette cannot appreciate the exhilaration and abiding love of knowledge we experienced. What we taught ourselves we know forever. What other students taught us may have faded, but we know how to get it back again. No finer preparation for life can be conceived.

But with technical and professional education, the case is different. Professional men must not only be trained and developed, but prepared. The mass of exact detail which must be learned is too great, and the significance of much of it too remote. A skillful lecturer is needed to guide the student through the maze of detail, to help him put first facts first, and to supply a temporary sustaining interest until the experience of later life supplies a permanent one. Life is too short for the self-study method. Von Baer realized this and introduced the lecture-laboratory system, which is now in use everywhere. How much lecturing and how much laboratory self-study there should be depends on circumstances, and constitutes a practical problem every university teacher must solve for himself. I dare say Progressive Educationalists are

faced with the same problem.

Judging from the experience of the universities, the success of the self-study method requires a really capable teacher. He need not be a great research man, but he must be a critical scholar who is thoroughly at home in his field. The psychology such a teacher needs is found in life, not in books. Moreover, classes must be small, and books and apparatus abundant. The self-study method does not lend itself to mass production.

So much for method. The modern Progressive Movement differs from its forbears in its peculiar general aims. According to Dewey, "Education is summed up in the idea of continuous reconstruction of experience, an idea which is marked off from education as preparation for a remote future." "Manual training and technical efficiency . . . shall be subordinated to intellectual results and the forming of a socialized disposition." A liberal education is stigmatized as the privilege of an outworn leisure class. As for vocational education, "any scheme which takes its point of departure from the industrial regime that now exists is likely to assume and perpetuate its divisions and weaknesses." "It is the aim of progressive education to take part in correcting unfair privilege." Social reorganization depends on educational reconstruction.

If the universities shy at such vague perfectionist aims, it is from bitter experience. For long periods they have been subordinated to religious or-

ganizations which used them for moral and spiritual uplift. The results were not happy. The arts and sciences did not flourish, nor did the students respond well to treatment. The spiritual guardians seemed more concerned with the propagation of dogmatic subtleties than with the advancement of their youthful charges. At last public opinion compelled a divorce between things intellectual and things spiritual, so that today the Bible, the one book everyone should know well, has a very minor place in universities supported by public money. The evangelical zeal of individual Progressive Educationalists will just as surely discredit the infant science of sociology and exile it from its rightful place in the curriculum.

I am as anxious for the moral

and social development of my students as anyone. But I know that such things will never come by direct and conscious effort either on my part or the student's. As Sumner long ago wrote, "they come as the refined result in a secondary and remote way of thousands of acts which have another and closer end in view." I can do my bit by showing my students the value of clear thinking, of exact definitions, clear propositions, and well considered opinions in matters which have no connection with social reform whatsoever. Any of my students who does his best in his own private sphere, and who then carries his habits of observation, reading, and reflection into public questions will take his proper place in social life and promote its orderly growth.

*Justice According to Law**

By M. M. MacIntyre

The administration of justice without law preceded the administration of justice according to law. That is, in the beginning there was no body of authoritative materials to guide and inform the early tribal chief who had power to enforce his inspired rulings. Man has preserved no records of his early rise from primitive brutishness, since skill in making records is itself the mark of a civilization already relatively advanced. Our typical earliest records show Eo-leviathan preoccupied with

ways and means of curbing the blood feud. First he sets limits beyond which the avenger must not go, and commands the kin group of the original aggressor to stand aside while "justice" is done. When tribesmen submit to this legislative decree, the state is born. A later step is that of fixing in advance the amount which must be accepted, and finally which must be paid, to buy off the desire for vengeance which burns in the heart of the injured party. For instance, the following is taken

*The Editor asked me to prepare a summary of my paper to the Philosophical Society for publication in *The New Trail*. That paper was my idea of a summary of a tremendous field, and I have here attempted the impossible.

from the Laws of Ethelbert (Kent, about 600 A.D. Note the relative recency of our civilization):

Section 51. For each of the four front teeth 6 shillings, for the tooth for which stands next to that 4 shillings; for that which stands next to that 3 shillings, and then afterwards for each a shilling.

Section 59. If a bruise be black in a place not covered by the clothes let bot be made with 30 scaetts. If it be covered by the clothes let bot be made with 20 scaetts.

This is in advance of the primitive rule of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. But discomfited pride, which is largely at the back of the desire for vengeance, is a dominant factor in the schedule of composition for injuries. And keeping the peace by regulating, limiting, and offering a substitute for private vengeance is, as you can see, the primary purpose of the lawmaker.

Later law develops by granting a limited number of remedies hedged about by formal rigid rules, and the whole judicial process exhibits a craving to get the controversy settled with as little argument as possible, because an argument might get out of hand. But once a stable political organization is achieved, the law liberalizes itself. In England this was accomplished in a separate set of courts known as Courts of Equity which wrote a moral gloss upon the early formal unmoral common law. In England the common law courts and the equity courts were consolidated by the Judicature Acts in the eighteen-seventies, and we had by that time a seamless web of

authoritative materials by means of which the courts gave protection to the physical person and his property in a competitive society. But the specialization and interdependence of the twentieth century brought new problems which are receiving new solutions. Upon all the earlier purposes of the law has been superimposed a new purpose, and that is a measure of socially insured economic security for all members of society who from accident or infirmity are unable to achieve that security for themselves. All this, law has done in its attempt to achieve justice. But law must always lag somewhat behind current ideals of justice. Justice is an ideal; like all ideals it must by hypothesis be that which we have not achieved but for which we reach. Man is driven constantly to arrange his sense impressions into a more understandable form: this is his quest for truth, and we call the present arrangement knowledge, knowing that it will be replaced by a new arrangement which will embody a deeper knowledge and that our present achievements are only a necessary step in our never-ending search. So with justice. Man is driven constantly to rearrange human relations into a more universally satisfying form: this is his search for justice, and we call the present arrangement law, well knowing that it will be replaced by new arrangements and that our present achievements are only a necessary step in our never-ending search. Man's sense of justice is constantly expanding. He keeps

what he has gained; and as each *ought* becomes an *is*, he takes his stand upon it and reaches higher to grasp a new *ought*. Peace, regularity, and predictability in the settlement of disputes, good faith in dealings between man and man, individual freedom, minimum economic security, and wider cultural opportunities for all within each separate sovereign state have been achieved in that order; and those values could not have come in any other order, because man could not reach for the higher values until he could stand upon the vantage ground of the earlier.

We have seen how far man has come from the days when he freely used one neighbor's skull for a goblet from which to drink the blood of another neighbor. How much further will he go—or has he already passed his zenith? Those pages of the book lie ahead of us uncut, and we are powerless to skip a single chapter. But surely my analogy is false. We not only read, we write the record of human fate. Our capacity to trace causal sequences should help us to write it as we would wish it to read.

In early Chinese, early Indian, and early Christian thought, man achieved the most profound ethical generalization which he ever will achieve. For centuries we have paid lip service to it. In Christian thought it appears in two forms: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," and again as "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The courts have gone a surprising distance along the road toward making

this other-than-self-regarding standard a rule to which human conduct must conform. A characteristic instance of this may be seen in the law relating to negligence where there is increasing insistence that all men must act so as not to create undue risks of harm to others.

I want to suggest two inter-related practical safeguards which must be set up if man is to pass safely the existing bottleneck which threatens to arrest his ethical development and to cut short his life, his liberty, and his pursuit of happiness.

The kin-group organization had to give way to larger tribal organization, and that had to give way to ever larger political units. England under the Heptarchy enjoyed constant mutual destruction, and England and Scotland were frequently at war until the Act of Union in 1707. The need for a larger political unit today is at bottom the same as that which in the past gave rise to existing political units, only man's advance in transportation, communication, and destructive weapons has made that need relatively more acute. The federal state in which each unit and the central authority are all kept by an independent judiciary within the powers assigned them is the solution which reconciles the competing desiderata of central authority and local autonomy. Love of power is the common attribute of all governmental agencies. In the federal state (such as the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America) we see the various governments

local and central each always seeking to extend its power by repudiating the limitations of the very constitution under which that power is derived. In the international field this mutually destructive urge to power leads to war. In a federal state it leads to a judicial decision. There is merit, but only limited merit, in the various proposals now before the public for partial federations. None of these will prevent a later titanic struggle between opposed federations.

Apart from preventing war, such a federation is indispensable to the preservation of human liberty and human culture. Nazi national socialism with its centralized absolute power and its mythology was a device—a very effective device—to organize a modern industrial state for war. Insofar as the next peace leaves separate nationalisms, fear of each by each will lead them all along that path in preparation for the next war. We can never know safety or freedom until we have learned that no one is safe and that no one is free until every-

one is safe and everyone is free, that within any society only the law which limits the freedom of all can protect the freedom of any; and that in the international field until the time comes when no nation (not even our own) is free, no nation (not even our own) can know real freedom.

That brings me to my second and related point. We are now moving toward collectivism. There are values in collectivism, but they are in the last analysis individual values. If we are to avoid totalitarianism, there is great need for restrictions upon governmental powers, to build dykes against the rising tide of the ever-encroaching state to protect some of the higher ground of human liberty and dignity from the deluge. This is, I believe, only too clear. But, and notice how the two safeguards are complementary, restrictions on governmental power are unthinkable in a society which is engaged in war, or in preparing for the kind of war which another twenty-five years of scientific progress would unleash.

Books of Our Own

The Interpretation of Canadian History: Two New Books

Readers of *The New Trail*, graduates of the University, will be interested to hear of the recent publication of two new books in the field of Canadian History. One is by Professor Morden H. Long whose lectures in Canadian and American History have been followed by many students in the last de-

cade; the other is by Professor A. L. Burt of the University of Minnesota who was Professor of History in the University of Alberta from 1913 to 1930.

Mr. Long's book, published by the Ryerson Press, is *A History of the Canadian People, Volume I: New France*. The title suggests that this first

volume will be followed by two further volumes dealing presumably with the periods from 1763 to 1867 and from 1867 to our own times. When this ambitious plan is accomplished, we shall have a comprehensive interpretation of Canadian History or, in the author's modest words, "an attempt to tell the story of the Canadian people in the light of our present knowledge." That knowledge is now considerable, as a result of the quiet work of the very small corps of teachers of History in the universities of Canada and of other research students; but it is dispersed in many monographs and articles and is not readily accessible nor always tempting to the general reader. Mr. Burt tells us that few national histories have been more revolutionized by research than Canadian History in the last twenty-five years. Mr. Long says that "if history is to mean anything to the generality of men, there must be periodical attempts at synthesis and interpretation." In that spirit, renouncing all pretensions in the primary field of research, the author offers his "essay in the secondary field of interpretation only." Mr. Long's modest statements cannot be taken wholly at their face value. In any case, it is in the field of interpretation that studies in Canadian History are now most urgently needed.

This is not a book review, but the opinion may be ventured that Mr. Long has given us the most readable, comprehensive study of New France available in English. It lucidly presents all aspects of life in the first

Canada and sets the history of the old French colony in the wider pattern of European colonization and of Anglo-French conflict in the 18th century. In his preface, Mr. Long tells us why Canadian History has a universal interest. One reason is that Canada is the scene of a "momentous experiment in the association of two peoples of different race within the confines of the same state." For the study of that experiment, which the author will doubtless pursue in the later volumes, *New France* is the necessary prelude.

The illustrations have been happily chosen by Dr. C. W. Jefferys, a veteran artist in the portrayal of Canada's past. The sketch-maps and drawings are Dr. Jefferys' own work.

In *A Short History of Canada for Americans*, Professor Burt writes primarily for a particular audience. Since Mr. Burt left the University of Alberta in 1930, he has lectured to large classes in the University of Minnesota in British and Canadian History. The University of Minnesota Press has now persuaded him to speak of Canada to a wider American public. The book is a timely one. It comes when American interest in Canada is spreading widely beyond the lecture halls of universities and when the United States is writing a new chapter of Canadian History in the farther north-west. The title, it should be said, is not a warning to non-American readers. Actually, the book is a most useful general introduction to Canada for a reader of any nationality, not excluding

the Canadian reader for whom there are far too few short histories of Canada. It is profusely illustrated with reproductions of pictures in the Public Archives of Canada, and

the University of Minnesota Press has done a handsome job.

To interest in these most welcome books, the University of Alberta may justly add much pride.
G. M. S.

Veille d'Examen, par E. Sonet,
The MacMillan Co., 1942.

Cette petite pièce, très gaie et, comme son auteur, pleine de l'esprit de la jeunesse, a été jouée en 1937 par les étudiants de l'Université d'Alberta. En lisant ces pages on doit penser, un peu tristement peut-être,

que quoique nous ayons gagné un professeur—et quel professeur!—nous avons perdu, ou presque perdu, un poète charmant. Au diable les examens!
R. K. G.

All the Trumpets Sounded, by W. G. Hardy
The MacMillan Co., 1942

Dr. W. G. Hardy has drawn on his intimate knowledge of Ancient Egypt and of the early Hebrews to create a vivid portrayal of Moses in his latest novel, "All the Trumpets Sounded." Not only are the details of life in Egypt and the Sinai desert sharply accurate, but the overall picture is so clear that the reader lays the book aside with a start to find

himself once more in the twentieth century A.D. Over three milleniums have passed since the days of Moses, but the novel reveals that the totalitarian regime of the Pharaohs had the same vices as its counterparts today. This fact lends added timeliness to a large contribution to the library of historical novels by Canadian authors.
W. H. J.

The Tuck Shop

By M. D. Skelton

Varsity Tuck Shop would not rank high from the point of view of an architect, but from the point of view of anyone who has found there the young laughter and bright faces for which he has hungered, there is no building, whatever its magnificence, that is half as fine as the long, low shop named many years ago "Varsity Tuck." To the latter, it is not a mere inanimate object, but a personality in its own right.

Despite the many years (or perhaps because of them) that the little shop has fed youthful appetites, one could not call it old. Restless fingers have scraped patches of paint off

some of the tables, leaving the shape of a beer mug, the profile of a girl's face, or perhaps the outline of a cannon. If one looks closely, he may find heart-enclosed initials in some inconspicuous corner of the table or table-leg. Such mutilations are not, however, a sign of age, for the possibilities of a bobby pin or pen-knife do not present, to the elderly person, the same allure that they present to youth. Nor if a chair gives way under someone and deposits him with a crash on the floor amid shouts of laughter from all sides, is that a sign that the chair is old. Rather it is one of the practical jokes that

the Tuck Shop plays on her young visitors, for Tuck can give and take with the best of them. She is as old as the youngest Freshman and as young as the oldest Senior.

The Tuck Shop has a deep understanding and sympathy for the youngsters who have always crowded her rooms, and if they sit for three hours with a nickel glass of chocolate milk in front of them, Tuck doesn't mind. Or if they take magazines from her racks and, having read them, leave them sticky and mused on the tables, it doesn't matter. Neither does she raise a great fuss if, in the heat of an argument, someone shoves an elbow through one of her windows. There seems to be just one thing to which Tuck objects, and that is when one's pup chases the Tuck Shop kitten wildly around the room, over the tables and between legs, to corner her at last on top of the fountain, from which point she spits her regards at the pup, and the pup voices his conclusions vociferously.

Tuck is a builder of morale. On cold, windy autumn days, after army drill, the shop is a favorite spot. To sit in front of the radiant, drinking hot coffee and mimicking the instructors or the Regimental Sergeant-Major, is a joy that can only fully be appreciated by a foot-sore, frozen-eared, tongue-lashed Auxiliary Battalion. And in the evening, study-weary students congregate in friendly Tuck for a "pick-me-up" before they crawl home to bed. The Airmen find a haven in Tuck, too, in the evenings. At first it was a little hard to share "our shop" with anyone else, but now the Airmen feel almost as much at home there as do the students, and the same peaceful, happy atmosphere pervades the rooms now as pervaded them before the war.

But Tuck is happiest around 10 o'clock in the morning. At that time, every available corner is occupied, the air is blue with smoke, the Wurlitzer blares forth the latest swing, and the machine-gun game at the far end of the room is rat-a-tat-tat almost without interruption. It is now that the Second Great War, the hottest "jive," the coming rugby game, or just the ordinary, plain daily gossip undergo the most

thorough discussions, over "cokes" or doughnuts. Often two or three tables are joined together so that from fifteen to twenty people can sit about them. At these tables there are, at times, as many as ten different conversations all going on at the same time. It puts a song in my heart to see Tuck like this.

In summer, the ivy grows so thickly around the windows that, were it not for the last rays of the setting sun streaming in, the interior would be in darkness long before daylight had departed. Beside the windows, from the tables, one can watch the "rest of the world go by," for Tuck is a world set apart. Children too young to go to school play or quarrel on the sidewalk, some of them on roller-skates, others on tricycles, and still others taking turns pulling each other in a wagon. If one is in Tuck around 9 o'clock in the morning, one will see an old gentleman with snow-white hair and kindly blue eyes, pass. A small, pig-tailed girl clings to each of his blue-veined hands. They always look in through the windows of Tuck as they pass, and the little girls wave and the old man smiles when they see anyone. Women pass carrying shopping baskets and return with the baskets laden. Every ten or fifteen minutes the old school bus passes. I think Tuck and the old bus must be friends; they have so much in common. Often I listen intently for a greeting exchanged between the two, but I have never yet caught it. Sometimes students amble past in twos or threes, warm in the sunlight and content in companionship. At other times they hurry by, intent on getting home for dinner and back again in an hour. How short is an hour at noon-time!

What a carefree, joyous story Tuck could write! What a heart-warming account of young hearts and young hopes! Oh, Tuck belongs to college days, and when they are over, Tuck is not the same—not because Tuck has changed, but because we change. I am sure it is the hope of all those who have really known and loved the Tuck Shop that, many years from now, Tuck will still be filled with noise and laughter; that she will still be encouraging the pursuit of happiness.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

This is an urgent message to all Alberta graduates from the executive committee of the Association.

During the past decade we have had little justification, beyond an appeal to your loyalty, in asking for the payment of alumni dues. Now however with "The New Trail" being published on a regular quarterly basis we *can* and *do* ask, with good reason, for your support. The University together with its Department of Extension is bearing a generous share of the cost of publication, but *the provision of the remainder of the cost is "up to us!"* We have always been able to depend on a faithful few for an annual revenue of often less than \$225, which was sufficient for only one *Trail* per year, plus other operating costs. This single issue was entirely inadequate to retain the active interest of our members. Hence we have embarked jointly with the University on the more ambitious venture and we shall of course need a much larger revenue—at least \$600. We beg that YOU will not remain indifferent to this appeal. Our whole reputation is at stake so please shoulder your share of the responsibility now!

The names and addresses of local treasurers or representatives are listed elsewhere on this sheet. Fees should be paid to these officers by alumni resident in the centres mentioned. For others (members-at-large) the fee of \$1.00 (or \$1.50 for husband and wife) should be sent to The Treasurer, University of Alberta Alumni Association, University of Alberta, Edmonton. A blank cheque is attached for your convenience.

Your executive committee sincerely hopes that you will resolutely second their efforts on your behalf.

G. B. Sanford, President H. J. Macdonald, Vice-President
W. E. Bowser, Treasurer G. B. Taylor, Secretary
E. R. Lewis, Executive Member

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LIBYA

*From trenches named Strand and Piccadilly where
careless laughter has rung for weeks, the lads of
London have swarmed over sand at Halfaya to get
at the foe.*

*At El Duda the furious Anzac has hurtled o'er
hurdles, and hacks at the Hun.*

*At Salum, doughty South Africans, spring-bok
crested, glide into battle. Who show them how?*

*A pibroch skirls at Tobruk. A piper, leading his
clan to the attack, falls stricken. From a sitting
posture he pipes the Scots to grips.*

*Beyond Sidi Omar the Punjab cheetahs, on silent
haunches, crouch for the kill.*

*The Legions of the Empire are embattled in Libya.
The sands of Cirenaica are red at Rezegh.*

W. T. CUTT, '42.

